

SAMPSON'S REPORT.

The Account of the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet Made Public.

The Rescue of the Spanish Prisoners Commanded—The Chase of the Different Vessels—Immunity of Our Ships from Damage.

Washington, July 27.—The navy department made public yesterday the reports of Admiral Sampson, Commander Schley, Capt. Clark, of the Oregon, and Capt. Evans, of the Iowa, on the battle of July 3, which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's squadron. Adm. Sampson in his report says:

I have the honor to make the following report upon the battle and the destruction of the Spanish squadron, commanded by Admiral Cervera, of Santiago de Cuba, on Sunday, July 3, 1898. The enemy's fleet came out of the harbor between 9:30 and 10 a. m., the head of the column appearing around Cape Smith at 9:30, and emerging from the channel five or six minutes later.

Adm. Sampson then tells the position of his vessels and how the enemy's vessels emerged from the harbor. He then goes on:

The men of our ships in front of the port were at Sunday "quarters for inspection." The signal was made simultaneously from several vessels, "enemy's ships" and "general quarters" was sounded. The men cheered as they sprang to their posts, and the fleet opened probably within eight minutes by the vessels whose guns commanded the entrance. The New York turned about and steamed for the enemy's fleet, firing the signal "close in" toward harbor entrance and attack vessels, and gradually increasing speed until toward the end of the chase she was making 16 1/2 knots, and was rapidly closing on the Cristobal Colon.

She was not, at any time, within range of heavy Spanish ships, and her only part in the firing was to receive the undivided fire from the forts in passing the harbor entrance and to fire a few shots at the Cristobal Colon, which at the moment was attempting to escape from the Gloucester.

The Spanish vessels, upon clearing the harbor, turned to the westward in column, increasing their speed to full speed, and the Gloucester, the heavy blockading vessel, which had closed in toward the Morro at the instant of the enemy's appearance, and at their best speed, delivered a rapid fire, well sustained and destructive, which completely overpowered and silenced the Spanish fleet. The initial speed of the Spaniards carried them rapidly past the blockading vessels, and the battle developed into a chase, in which the Gloucester and Texas had at the start the advantage of position. The Brooklyn maintained this lead.

The Oregon, steaming with amazing speed from the commencement of the action, took first place. The Iowa and Indiana, having done good work, and not having the speed of the other ships, were directed by me, in succession, at about the time the Vizcaya was beached, to drop out of the chase and resume blockading stations. These vessels rescued many prisoners. The Vizcaya finding that the rush of the Spanish ships would put her between two fires, ran outside of our column and remained there during the battle and chase.

The skillful handling and gallant fighting of the Gloucester excited the admiration of everyone who witnessed it, and merits the commendation of the navy department. She is a fast and entirely untried auxiliary vessel—the yacht Corsair—and has a good battery of light rapid-fire guns. She was lying about two miles from the harbor entrance, to the southward and westward, and immediately steamed in, opening fire upon the large ships. Anticipating the appearance of the Pluton and Furor, the Gloucester was slowed, thereby gaining more rapidly a high pressure of steam, and when the destroyers came on she steamed for them at full speed, and was able to close to short range, where her fire was accurate, deadly and of great volume. During this battle the Gloucester was hit by the fire of the Scoupa battery. Within 30 minutes from the time they emerged from Santiago harbor the careers of the Pluton and the Furor were ended and two-thirds of their people killed. The Pluton was beached and sunk in the surf, the Pluton sank in deep water a few minutes later. The destroyers probably suffered much injury from the fire of the secondary batteries of the battleships Iowa, Indiana and Texas, yet I think a very considerable factor in their speedy destruction was the fire at close range, of the Gloucester's battery. After rescuing the survivors of the destroyers the Gloucester did excellent service in landing and securing the crew of the Infanta Maria Teresa.

The method of escape attempted by the Spaniards—all steering in the same direction and in formation—removed all tactical doubts or difficulties and made plain the duty of every United States vessel to close in, immediately engage and pursue. This was promptly and effectively done. The Spanish fleet was completely routed, and the Spanish squadron carried it past a number of our blockading ships, which could not immediately work up to their best speed; but they sustained heavily in passing and the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Oquendo were probably set on fire by shells fired during the last 15 minutes of the engagement. It was afterward learned that the Infanta Maria Teresa's fire main had been cut by one of our first shots, and that she was unable to extinguish the fire. With large volumes of smoke from their lower decks, these vessels gave up both fight and flight and ran in on the beach, the Infanta Maria Teresa at about 10:15 a. m., at Nima Nima, 6 1/2 miles from Santiago harbor entrance, and the Almirante Oquendo at about 10:30 a. m., at Juan Gonzalez, seven miles from the port.

The Vizcaya was still under the fire of the leading vessels; the Cristobal Colon had drawn ahead, leading the chase, and soon passed beyond the range of the guns of the leading American ships. The Vizcaya was set on fire, and at 11:15 she turned in shore and was beached at Aserradero, 15 miles from Santiago harbor, burning fiercely, and with her reserves of ammunition on deck, and her magazines exploded. When about ten miles west of Santiago the Indiana had been signaled to go back to the harbor entrance, and at Aserradero the Gloucester rescued those of the Infanta Maria Teresa who were on board. This rescue of prisoners, including the wounded, from the burning Spanish vessels was the occasion of some of the most daring and gallant conduct of the day. The ships were burning fiercely, and the guns and reserve ammunition were exploding, and it was not known at what moment the fire would reach the main magazines. In addition to this a heavy surf was running inside of the Spanish ships. But no risk deterred our officers and men until their work of humanity was complete.

There remained now of the Spanish ships only the Cristobal Colon, but she was their best and fastest vessel. Forced by the situation to hug the Cuban coast, her only chance of escape was by superior and sustained speed. When the Vizcaya was set on fire, the Colon was about six miles ahead of the Brooklyn and the Oregon, but her speed was finished and the American ships were now gaining upon her. Behind the Brooklyn and the Oregon came the Texas, Vixen and New York. It was evident from the bridge of the New York that all the American ships were gradually overwhelming the chase and that she had no chance of escape. At 12:30 the Brooklyn and the Oregon opened fire and got her range—the Oregon's heavy shell striking beyond her and at 1:10 she gave up without firing another shot, having been completely disabled. She was about 4 1/2 miles from Santiago. Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, went on board to receive the surrender. While his boat was alongside I came up in the New York, received his report, and placed the Oregon in charge of the wreck to save her, if possible, and directed the prisoners to be transferred to the Resolute which had followed the chase. Commodore Schley, whose chief staff had gone on board to receive the surrender, had directed that all their personal effects should be retained by the officers. This order I did not modify. The Cristobal Colon was not injured by our fire, and probably is not injured by beaching, though she ran ashore at high speed.

When all the work was done so well it is difficult to discriminate in praise. The object of the blockade of the Cristobal Colon was fully accomplished and each individual bore well his part in it—the commodore in command of the fleet division, the captain of ships, their officers and men. The fire of the battleships was sustained and destructive and the resistance of the Spanish squadron was to great that looking ahead before they had not been the subject of their own lives. The Resolute received his report, and placed the Oregon in charge of the wreck to save her, if possible, and directed the prisoners to be transferred to the Resolute which had followed the chase.

San Francisco, July 27.—The Evening Post says that the steamer Gaelic, which left this port for Honolulu, carried ex-Confederate Lieutenant to the islands for the last time, and that she had but a short time to live, the ravages of cancer having made such headway that medical aid can only defer the death which is stealing upon her.

San Francisco, July 27.—Gen. Shafter released 40 Cubans yesterday who had been confined in the local jail on political charges. Indeed, some of them were confined without charges of any character, others on the most trivial and petty charges, and yet others solely because they were suspected of being lawless.

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SHAFTER'S REPORT.

Newspaper Correspondents Guilty of Breaches of Military Law.

The Army Mentally Depressed on Account of Inactivity—No Mention Made of an Alleged Letter from Gen. Garcia.

Washington, July 25.—Gen. Shafter reported by cable yesterday that the condition of the troops at Santiago was rapidly improving and said he hoped, in the course of a day or two, to have them all located in comfortable camps where they may rest and recuperate, and where the sick may recover. He is feeding 11,000 of the Spanish prisoners of war, and, although he has not yet been able to furnish them tents, his deficiency in being made good, and meanwhile, their present condition is no worse in this respect than was their condition before the surrender.

The general makes no mention of the alleged letter from Garcia to himself, nor does he speak of any friction between them, whence the department has come to doubt the authenticity of published stories on these subjects. In his report to the war department relative to conditions at Santiago, Gen. Shafter has thrown some light upon the difficulties in which certain of the newspaper correspondents there have involved themselves. From his report it would appear that, animated by an ambition to take a prominent part in the important events following each other in rapid succession at Santiago after the initiation of negotiations for the surrender of the city, a few of the correspondents were guilty of grave breaches of military law, necessitating prompt corrective action by Gen. Shafter. Thus, for instance, one correspondent in his efforts to take part in the flag raising over the city had resisted the military officers in the execution of their duty and even attempted a personal assault upon the commanding general. This made him subject to summary and severe punishment, even death, yet Gen. Shafter, probably realizing that ignorance of military law was the explanation of the action, contented himself with expelling that correspondent from Cuba. A more serious offense, from the fact that it might easily have led to rioting and loss of life, was that of three other correspondents who, it appears by Gen. Shafter's report, by circulating inflammatory posters, stirred up the town. They were likewise deported.

In a very dignified manner Gen. Shafter takes notice of some of the severely critical newspaper articles that have appeared touching the condition of the troops before Santiago while they lay in the trenches. He admits that there was a shortage of tobacco for a time, but shows conclusively that there was no lack of the necessities of life, and that the troops were adequately supplied with hard bread, bacon, sugar and coffee. Although this bill of fare is not as extensive as that afforded troops in garrison it embodies the main features of the army ration while on the field service and removed from a base of supplies.

The Army Much Depressed. Santiago de Cuba, July 25.—The report published in the United States that there are 30 cases of yellow fever in the cavalry division is learned, on investigation, to be unfounded. The First, Third, Sixth and Ninth volunteers, the First and Tenth regular cavalry regiments and six companies of the Randolph light artillery are encamped about two miles northwest of El Caney, at the base of the mountains. The camp is apparently perfectly healthy as to location and has a good water supply. The ground is well drained. Malarial fever is prevalent, but it always yields to quinine treatment, in the course of four or five days. There have been no fatalities from fever thus far, but so long as the men are exposed to the hot sun during the day, the increasing rains and heavy night dews, malaria will increase and our men grow worse. A second attack is much more difficult to eradicate, especially in the case of men exposed to the present conditions. The cavalry is anxious to proceed to Porto Rico, but will be obliged to remain here until the Spanish prisoners of war have been transported to Spain, which, it is believed, will have been accomplished before the next month is well advanced. The army is mentally depressed by inactivity and the uncertainty as to its future movements, together with the increasing malarial fever.

Prisoners to Be Sent to Spain. Washington, July 24.—The war department last night posted the following: Santiago, July 24.—Lieut. Milley has returned from San Luis and Palma Sola, where he went four days ago to receive the surrender of Spanish troops. The number surrendered was larger than Gen. Toral reported—3,033 Spanish troops and 330 volunteer guerrillas—gave up their arms and gave parole and have gone to work. Three thousand stands of arms were turned in loaded on carts and started to the railroad. Spanish troops accompanying him to San Luis and all apparently greatly delighted at prospects of returning home. They were on the verge of starvation and have to send them rations to-morrow. If the numbers keep up as they have there will be about 5,000 shipped away—nearly 1,000 here, 3,000 from San Luis, 600 from Guantanamo and over 2,000 at Sagua and Baracoa—Shafter, Major General Commanding.

Cubans Want to Help Santiago. Santiago de Cuba, July 25.—The document which is being circulated for signatures among Cuban residents in Santiago addressed to the president of the United States thanking him for the co-operation of the army of the United States and expressing the hope that the American government will recognize Cuban sovereignty in the surrendered portion of the province of Santiago de Cuba, was drafted by Arma, the newspaper correspondent on the staff of the Cuban general, Castilio, who drafted the alleged letter of protest from Gen. Garcia to Gen. Shafter.

Hard Task Laid to Eat. Jacksonville, Fla., July 25.—Two thousand pounds of hard tack was condemned in the Second Illinois regiment as being unfit for food. Large amounts of bacon have been condemned recently. The meat had long passed the stage where it was fit to eat.

Miss Schley on a Peace Mission. Madrid, July 25.—Miss Jessie Schley, delegate from the Peace Society of Paris, has arrived here with the intention, it is asserted, of interviewing members of the cabinet with a "peace mission object."

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SAME OLD BOYS

They Were When They Went to Swimming Together Many Years Ago.

Neither of these old chaps is under 80, yet each is a living example of the fact that men are only boys grown tall. They live a few blocks apart on Brush street and have been chums ever since they were toddlers.

The other evening, just after sunset, the one living farther out came strolling by the house of the other, keeping a keen lookout from the corner of his eyes for his comrade. When he was sighted, trying to keep cool in a hammock stretched under an apple tree, the man on the sidewalk held up his hand and began making cabalistic signs with his fingers, while he walked on his toes and pressed a finger of his other hand on his lips to enjoin silence. The old gentleman under the tree was puzzled for a minute. Then he sprang from the hammock with youthful agility, gave a sweep of his arm that motioned his comrade to the alley behind the barn and said: "Blamed if I don't," as he stealthily entered the house by the kitchen door.

When he went slowly through the back yard as though he had nothing special on his mind, his coat tails bulged suspiciously and his eyes had a glint of mischief. The two salute in whispers, slipped around half a block to get a car, giggled and talked under their breaths till they reached a well-known point up the river, and there went in swimming, diving, whooping, swimming doggie and turning turtles as nearly as possible like they had done half a century before. They dried their scant hair carefully, stowed soap and towels out of sight, and reached home prepared to prevaricate if questioned. Next day they shook hands, carted themselves more erect and congratulated each other that they still knew their boyish tricks—Detroit Free Press.

What's the matter, old man? You look hot and excited. "Just been trying to dodge a cross-eyed girl on a bicycle."—Detroit Free Press.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27. CATTLE—Best beefs..... 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2 Stockers..... 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2 Native cows..... 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2 HOGS—Choice to heavy..... 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2 SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 71 @ 73 No. 2 hard..... 61 @ 63 CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 31 @ 32 OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 21 @ 22 RYE—No. 2..... 41 @ 42 FLOUR—Patent, per barrel..... 4 00 @ 4 10 Fancy..... 3 75 @ 3 80 HAY—Choice timothy..... 1 50 @ 1 55 Pacey prairie..... 1 00 @ 1 05 BRAN (sacked)..... 41 @ 42 BUTTER—Choice creamery..... 13 @ 15 1/2 CHEESE—Full cream..... 9 @ 9 1/2 EGGS—Choice..... 30 @ 32 POTATOES..... 10 @ 12 ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Native and shipping..... 4 00 @ 5 40 Texans..... 3 25 @ 4 30 HOGS—Heavy..... 2 75 @ 3 07 1/2 SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 00 @ 4 00 FLOUR—Choice..... 3 85 @ 4 05 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 71 @ 73 CORN—No. 2..... 31 @ 32 OATS—No. 2..... 21 @ 24 BUTTER—Creamery..... 14 @ 15 LARD—Western mess..... 5 30 @ 5 47 1/2 PORK..... 9 51 @ 9 75 CHICAGO. CATTLE—Common to prime..... 4 00 @ 5 35 HOGS—Packing and shipping..... 3 85 @ 4 15 SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 00 @ 4 05 FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 4 10 @ 4 25 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 71 @ 73 CORN—No. 2..... 31 @ 34 OATS—No. 2..... 21 @ 24 BUTTER—Creamery..... 14 @ 15 LARD..... 5 30 @ 5 55 PORK..... 9 53 @ 9 75 NEW YORK. CATTLE—Native and shipping..... 4 25 @ 5 40 HOGS—Good to choice..... 4 00 @ 4 80 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 79 @ 80 CORN—No. 2..... 30 @ 32 OATS—No. 2..... 21 @ 24 BUTTER—Creamery..... 14 @ 15 PORK—Mess..... 10 15 @ 10 25 1/2

War to the Death. The slaughter was frightful. The dead and dying were strewn about by thousands. The crash of matter and the wreck of material body testimony to the awful work that had been done! But the end was not yet, for Mrs. O'Hoolihan, with her insect destroyer in hand, continued to pass to and fro among the detached pieces of furniture, playing without mercy and sparing with a fervency that betrayed long suffering and a grim determination to end it, even if the cost should mount up to a quarter.—Cleveland Leader.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and aching feet, blisters and callouses. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Teacher—Now can any of you give any proofs of your own that the world is not flat? Little Tommy: "Please, sir, if it was you could see the north pole with a telescope."—Puck.

Dr. Moffet's TERTHINA (Teething Powder) is the preparation that has gained so much reputation in all our large cities in saving the lives of Teething Children and so diminishing their mortality, and no Mother should fail to use them if she desires to preserve the life of her little one. TERTHINA Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels and makes teething easy.

For War Times. Photographer to captain in his new uniform—Look fierce, please.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 82 trial bottle, and treatise. Dr. Kline, 533 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Google—"That auctioneer has a lot of wind." Halcyon—"He needs it." Google—"Why?" Halcyon—"Because his sales are small."—Town Topics.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Constipation for 20 years.—Lizzie Ferrel, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

He Was a Keen Boy and Was Equal to the Occasion When Caught at Mischief.

The farmer kept stealthily along behind the fence. Step by step he advanced, always with his gaze fastened upon the cherry tree, in the distance.

"Gosh darn them town boys, anyway," he muttered to himself, as he took a firmer grip upon the ugly-looking switch that he had cut from the hickory back of the barn, "I'll show 'em!" Nearer and nearer he drew to the spot where the engagement was to occur. Softly, like a tiger advancing upon its prey, he edged along through the weeds, from one fence corner to another.

The boy dropped the biggest, reddest, juiciest cherry that he had been able to reach, pulled himself together, drew his bare, brown legs to his chest, and replied: "I'm rememberin' the Maine." When he could speak again the farmer said:

"They ain't enough here for you, there's another nice tree full of 'em, up yonder in the orchard."—Cleveland Leader.

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SKILL OF DOCTORS TESTED.

Fifteen Years of Suffering.

"I thought I should surely die."

When the stomach begins to fail in its duties, other organs speedily become affected in sympathy, and life is simply a burden almost unbearable. Indigestion and dyspepsia are so common that only the sufferer from these diseases knows the possibilities of misery that inhere in them. A typical example of the sufferings of the victim of indigestion is furnished in the case of John C. Frickard. He went on for fifteen years, from bad to worse. In spite of doctors he grew constantly weaker, and thought he would die. He got well, however, and thus relates his experiences:

"For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from indigestion in its worst form. I tested the skill of many doctors, but grew worse and worse, until I became so weak I could not walk fifty yards without having to sit down and rest. My stomach, liver, and heart became affected, and I thought I would surely die. I tried Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills at the last hope, and to my surprise, continued their use and am now entirely well. I don't know of anything that will so quickly relieve and cure this terrible suffering of dyspepsia as Dr. Ayer's Pills."—JOHN C. FRICKARD, Brodie, Warren, N. H.

This case is not extraordinary, either in the severity of the disease or the prompt and perfect cure performed by Dr. Ayer's Pills. Similar results occur in every case where Dr. Ayer's Pills are used. They helped me right away" is the common expression of those who have used them. Here is another testimony to the truth of this statement:

"I formerly suffered from indigestion and weakness of the stomach, but since I began the use of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills, I have the appetite of the farmer's boy. I am 40 years of age, and recommend all who wish to be free from dyspepsia to take one of Dr. Ayer's Pills after dinner, till their digestive organs are in good order."—Wm. Stricker, Grant, Mich.

Dr. Ayer's Pills offer the surest and swiftest relief from constipation and all its attendant ills. They cure diseases, cleanse the heart, purify the blood, break up costiveness, nervousness, sleeplessness, biliousness, and a score of other ailments that are, after all, only the signs of a more deep rooted disease. You can find more information about Dr. Ayer's Pills, and the diseases they have cured, in Ayer's Catechism, a story of cures told by Dr. J. C. Ayer. This book of 100 pages is sent free, on request, by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27. CATTLE—Best beefs..... 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2 Stockers..... 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2 Native cows..... 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2 HOGS—Choice to heavy..... 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2 SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 71 @ 73 No. 2 hard..... 61 @ 63 CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 31 @ 32 OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 21 @ 22 RYE—No. 2..... 41 @ 42 FLOUR—Patent, per barrel..... 4 00 @ 4 10 Fancy..... 3 75 @ 3 80 HAY—Choice timothy..... 1 50 @ 1 55 Pacey prairie..... 1 00 @ 1 05 BRAN (sacked)..... 41 @ 42 BUTTER—Choice creamery..... 13 @ 15 1/2 CHEESE—Full cream..... 9 @ 9 1/2 EGGS—Choice..... 30 @ 32 POTATOES..... 10 @ 12 ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Native and shipping..... 4 00 @ 5 40 Texans..... 3 25 @ 4 30 HOGS—Heavy..... 2 75 @ 3 07 1/2 SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 00 @ 4 00 FLOUR—Choice..... 3 85 @ 4 05 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 71 @ 73 CORN—No. 2..... 31 @ 32 OATS—No. 2..... 21 @ 24 BUTTER—Creamery..... 14 @ 15 LARD—Western mess..... 5 30 @ 5 47 1/2 PORK..... 9 51 @ 9 75 CHICAGO. CATTLE—Common to prime..... 4 00 @ 5 35 HOGS—Packing and shipping..... 3 85 @ 4 15 SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 00 @ 4 05 FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 4 10 @ 4 25 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 71 @ 73 CORN—No. 2..... 31 @ 34 OATS—No. 2..... 21 @ 24 BUTTER—Creamery..... 14 @ 15 LARD..... 5 30 @ 5 55 PORK..... 9 53 @ 9 75 NEW YORK. CATTLE—Native and shipping..... 4 25 @ 5 40 HOGS—Good to choice..... 4 00 @ 4 80 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 79 @ 80 CORN—No. 2..... 30 @ 32 OATS—No. 2..... 21 @ 24 BUTTER—Creamery..... 14 @ 15 PORK—Mess..... 10 15 @ 10 25 1/2

Teacher—Now can any of you give any proofs of your own that the world is not flat? Little Tommy: "Please, sir, if it was you could see the north pole with a telescope."—Puck.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 82 trial bottle, and treatise. Dr. Kline, 533 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Google—"That auctioneer has a lot of wind." Halcyon—"He needs it." Google—"Why?" Halcyon—"Because his sales are small."—Town Topics.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Constipation for 20 years.—Lizzie Ferrel, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.

Google—"